PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

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'V' for VICTORY

AN ANNIVERSARY AND THREE UNPARDONABLES.

AN anniversary has taken place during the week. God helping those who help themselves, let us see to it that next September 3 does *not* inaugurate another year, (or month or day!) of War, as that date did this week.

Mercifully the outlook on September 3 this year was far brighter than on either of its two predecessors. After two years of slaughter and rapine and misery we can now perceive the beginning of the end of the forces of evil, and the dawn of a new era for Humanity. To the Germans and most of the watching world, BRITAIN and all that she stands for was finished when Hitler, with ITALY, JAPAN and (as he thought) RUSSIA in his pocket, overran the minor countries of EUROPE, laid FRANCE in the dust, picketed every sea-route to BRITAIN with his submarines and mines and bombers, and prepared to obliterate the Isles and smash the axle-tree of the Commonwealth with his *Luftwaffe*.

The loathsome enemy—that Apollyon, as the Viceroy calls him—was wrong. He failed. And he failed last year too. One of his major allies has lost its empire. With another of his allies, he is now locked in grisly combat. A third major ally plays fast and loose with him.

BRITAIN is fortified against invasion. The Commonwealth is protected against disintegration. The Battle of the Atlantic is definitely being won. Once—free nations begin to regain consciousness from the stunning, treacherous blow that laid them low. And in two-thirds of the world's industrial centres, 'sunshine' talk and the ease of peace have given place to a superhuman, sustained drive to produce a flood of munitions for the overwhelming of the Enemy of Mankind.

It is strange that such an astounding reversal of odds can be chiefly accounted for by impalpables. Before war came, people did not pretend that it would be won by the validity of an ideal or the depth of a sentiment or the character of a man. Nor is it won yet, but if Democracy has survived, if Democracy recuperates, if Democracy strides out to victory it is surely due largely to impalpables—to the sacredness of the cause, to the spirit of the British and the loyalty of her Empire, and to the inspiring ascendancy of Winston Churchill.

THE WAR IS NOT YET WON. There are three stumbling blocks in the way of Victory; there are three factors helping to ensure that yet another September 3 will pass with the world still writhing in fire and blood and the filth of decomposition. They are all unpardonable.

The first is Nazism. There are no words for it. It has to be purged from the face of the earth.

The second is non-co-operation, defeatism, antagonism—call it what you will—within our walls. Those who practise it are at this stage simply traitors. They betray their countries, they betray their creeds, they betray their families by prostituting what they know inwardly to be the RIGHT thing to do at this crisis to imaginary economic or political advantage.

The third—also within our walls is complacency, the attitude of people who feel that they are now entitled to sit back and hope for the best, the people who think that they

will have a right to share in the victory for which our soldiers and sailors and airmen and factory-workers are risking their lives and shedding their blood, without contributing every prayer, every loyalty, every penny they can spare in the effort to shorten even by a day or an hour the period of the world's agony.

"If you think you are giving all you can, give twice as much. If you think you are working as hard as you can, work twice as hard......I speak to you as comrades in this high endeavour, as fellow travellers along the hard and testing road of Duty and Honour......It will take ALL our courage and resolution, ALL our faith and patience to win through to the end". Somewhat thus did His Excellency the Viceroy speak to INDIA on September 3 last. In PUDUKKOTTAI certainly his noble words will not, MUST not, fall on deaf ears.

LECTURE LX.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BATTLE.

(With acknowledgements to the B. B. C., and to Mr. Frank Owen, of the London Evening Standard.)

When Sir Edwin Creasy wrote his famous study on the Decisive Battles of the World he can little have dreamed of the size and importance of the battles that were to be the experience of a couple of succeeding generations. CANNAE and AGINCOURT and WATERLOO pale into insignificance beside TANNENBERG or the SOMME. Similarly these themselves almost fade from memory as we survey the mighty struggle now taking place in RUSSIA.

Readers of this Bulletin will have noted recently our insistence on the vital issues immediately to be resolved between the Baltic and the Black Seas. There is no excuse for pessimism about the outcome of this colossal campaign, just as it would be positively stupid to fear that anything so vile as the Nazi system can fail ultimately to meet its doom at the hands of the defenders of humanity's very self, but there is equally no excuse for us in INDIA to sit in our comfort and security, and merely watch the battle sway back and forth, without deliberate, willing EFFORT to encourage and assist those who are fighting OUR battle on a thousand-mile front.

Feeling therefore that no one, certainly no one in PUDUKKOTTAI, should forget what this war and this battle mean to the world and to him personally, we take the liberty of reproducing extracts from a couple of broadcasts given to AMERICA recently by Mr. Frank Owen of the *Evening Standard*.

One does not become the Editor of a great LONDON paper without considerable experience, travel, study and power of expression. I hope you will be as impressed with his descriptions of what modern war, and particularly what the great battle in RUSSIA, means as I was. And because his words were originally addressed to AMERICA, do not think that they do not apply with equal force in INDIA.

"My text" he says "is taken from the words of President Roosevelt, spoken at the end of July. The President said: 'To-day it is imperative that I officially report to Congress, what Congress undoubtedly knows, that the international situation is not less grave, but far more grave than it was a year ago." These words truthfully sum up the state of the war, in the most fateful moment since GERMANY smashed down FRANCE in June 1940, and began to prepare for the invasion of BRITAIN. Some of us here were glad to get that message of President Roosevelt's. He underlined and warned us of a danger that several of our countrymen have been inclined to overlook. I knew that we in Fleet Street, when we wrote: "Hitler on the road to Moscow this year, is a greater menace to us, than when he stood last year on the cliffs of BOULOGNE", were denounced as alarmists and defeatists. We were asked by our readers: "Don't the Russians mean anything then?" It is precisely because the Russians mean so much that we declared that the issues had grown in greatness and in gravity. We were asked: "Can't you see that this is Hitler's greatest blunder?" We believe indeed that it may prove so,

but the invasion of RUSSIA is an enterprise that Hitler was absolutely bound to undertake. The invasion of RUSSIA in 1941 is made imperative just because the invasion of BRITAIN failed in 1940. Hitler must succeed in RUSSIA now, if he is ever to attempt invasion in BRITAIN again. No invader would dare the attempt with a huge continental neighbour standing in his rear, a neighbour that day by day, went on piling up his strength, a neighbour who thoroughly appreciated that at the very hour that victory crowned the Nazi bombers in the west, the full weight of that triumphant warmachine, would be driven against him in the East.

Now, Hitler has understood the Russians as well as the Russians have understood Hitler. Therefore to-day, Hitler's plan measures exactly the scale of his ambition, which is to break to pieces any and every power that stands between him and the absolute dominion of the world. FRANCE, BRITAIN, RUSSIA, the UNITED STATES, yes, and in the end JAPAN, at one point or another, in one sequence or another, must be blitzed, beaten down and annihilated. If they can be divided, if one can be persuaded to stand aside while the selected victim is destroyed, so much the better. This piece-meal murder is the other aspect of Hitler's total war, and, if one who was an ally can be detached, or even turned against his old loyal friend—why, so much better still! But make no mistake, this is the grand design of Hitler. We who have fought this fiendishly cruel and fiendishly clever criminal for so long, rejecting with contempt not only his threats but his blandishments, are thoroughly alive to all the items of his programme. Can we make you alive to it who also feature in this butcher's list? [*The speaker is addressing an American audience. ED.*]

JAPAN's movements in the FAR EAST are completely in step with Hitler's whole plan for world conquest, now unfolding into its last phase but one. JAPAN is to create the diversion, not only of RUSSIA but of the armed forces of AUSTRALIA and of the British navy, which is necessary to weaken our efforts elsewhere. More, JAPAN's movements are to deflect the influence, and perhaps the energy, of the UNITED STATES from the battle lines of EUROPE. For the moment, it is true, JAPAN is proceeding with some caution. The Japanese remember that the other jackal Mussolini fell into a similar temptation, and to-day sees his country classed openly in BERLIN as an occupied territory. And trebly so: for the Germans occupy ITALY, while the allies have relieved

Mussolini of the management of ABYSSINIA, SOMALILAND, and ERITREA. JAPAN therefore goes slowly and not over-confidently forward to her allotted crimes. Not that JAPAN is young in murder. MANCHURIA and CHINA testify to her taste for assassination. Nevertheless JAPAN, for all her boastings, has never yet met the full force of a Western nation in battle. JAPAN maintains a respect for the Western powers that amounts to a deep sense of inferiority.

I do not place in the category of Western powers the miserable régime at VICHY, neither does JAPAN. Hence JAPAN's first act has been an aggression against the VICHY possessions in INDO-CHINA. The measure of VICHY's degradations, so accurately plumbed by the Japanese, is hat VICHY has had to pay thieves for taking care of her own property! This form of protection is the familiar pattern of the gangster racket. For the moment, then, it is only VICHY that suffers, and this would injure nobody worth while, if it did not happen to include the prospects of the gangsters' further depredations. Now BRITAIN, and the Governments of AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and INDIA, know perfectly well that INDO-CHINA is *not* the last goal of Japanese aggression. We are quite prepared to hear those well-worn words: "This is our last territorial claim in ASIA"; and RUSSIA too, is well aware that the Japanese adventure southward is directed equally, and perhaps principally, against herself. If JAPAN can set up her power in INDO-CHINA and THAILAND, she can get astride the BURMA road, and she thus cut the newest life line of the brave Chinese peoples, the highway from CHUNGKING to CALCUTTA. If this should happen, and the Chinese armies should weaken and wither away, then all CHINA would fall to JAPAN, and TOKYO, so often and so sharply checked by Russian arms in the last ten years, would feel bold enough and big enough to turn openly upon the Soviet Union, and try to wrench the maritime provinces on the Pacific coast from her.

So much for the eastern section of Hitler's programme for the future of mankind. In the West, he proceeds along the parallel line. If RUSSIA can be broken or immobilised, so that the Nazi conqueror can be turned to its real meat, which is us, and can fling his whole total weight against us, why that is just the opportunity for General Franco to get up in SPAIN, and to go on where Philip II and the Spanish Armada so suddenly left off. GIBRALTAR can then be invested once more, and British shipping harried, and British seamen subjected again to the treatment that our ancestors bore until they broke. Perhaps even

VICHY FRANCE will march to War once more, this time against us. I will confess that grave indeed would have to be our situation before this outrage is likely to occur. *All that hangs for the moment upon the military decision now being contested on the Russian front.*

Along this immense battle line the fortunes of all the world are swaying in a Titanic balance; after ten weeks of unceasing, indeed of increasing struggle, wherein neither night nor morning brings any respite the outcome remains as it began, utterly unfathomable. All we can see through the fog of war is that the Soviet armies are fighting with fanatic devotion, that they are unbroken, and they are in a situation to deliver terrific counter-blows. Meantime, it must be granted that the German armies continue to move steadily forward, though their rate of progress is now reduced to twelve miles a day.

The Germans are wading through a sea of blood, such as Napoleon passed through only in retreat. Many there are in those German armies who wonder, "how shall we ever get back?" Many there are among the women toiling in the munition shifts at home in GERMANY who ask: "Will they ever get back?" This thought goes deep into the German brain and heart. It is burned there, scarred there from 1918, for that was a war too. It was all victories for nearly four years, and ended in monumental defeat. The Germans stand now as they stood at the time of the great March offensive of 1918. For the first time in that war we had a superiority of men and guns on the western front. Ludendorff could bring a million new troops to the West, and many thousand guns, the UNITED STATES were in the war, but the American armies were not yet in FRANCE. Ludendorff had six months to go before he could finish us of. Very hard he tried, and very nearly he succeeded. But all through that summer the allies held on, and all the time came fresh divisions of America's finest fighting men to aid us in the battle.

The Germans have not forgotten how their armies broke and quit: "They speak of another thing never, but they remember it ever"—how their proud navy mutinied, how, in the height of the struggle on the western front, the German high seas fleet hoisted a new kind of signal, not for battle, but for revolution. *The Germans are beginning to doubt about themselves.* These grim disquieting thoughts are hammered home now by night as well as by day, by the incessant bombing of the Royal Air Force. They are hammered home

by the endless casualty lists which have bought the price of glory on the far off Russian rivers. They are hammered home to every German with an eye and an imagination to see beyond the walls of his own prison, by this picture of the steadier and more rhythmic feet, the mightier hammers of the industrial powers of free nations, beating out the tanks, and aeroplanes, and great guns, that one day will shatter the tyranny of Hitler and bring decency back to the earth.

Thus confident of this final outcome is this famous newspaperman. Nevertheless, for all our confidence and optimism, it is well that we realize something of the cost, and Mr. Frank Owen's description of that can hardly be bettered. More than that, he describes the depth of sympathy and fellow-feeling that British people now feel for their Russian allies, the effort they are prepared to make despite their own desperate pre-occupations, the effort that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill declared vitally necessary for all freedom-loving peoples at their famous mid-Atlantic meeting. This is what he says:

"I must talk to you again about the great battle now raging on the Eastern front, for nobody in BRITAIN these days, speaks or seems to think very much of any other battle. If you meet a friend in the street and ask him, "How is the war going?" it is almost certain that you will be treated to a dissertation on the defences of ODESSA or the DNIEPER, and the question of the Red Army strategy and supply, and whether or not the Germans will strike next at MOSCOW, or the Caucasus and the oil fields, or LENINGRAD. All these will be thoroughly examined right in the middle of the traffic. I was speaking to a dockside worker in SWANSEA on Thursday. "You've had it here" I said, with sympathy. "Yes," he replied, in the sing song intonation of his country, which is my own, "and in RUSSIA, Hitler is getting it there, not in BERLIN, but in RUSSIA, look you."

* If there is time I will read you some of Mr. Owen's description of what he and the SWANSEA docker meant. I hope there will be time, because it is as well that we comfortable people here should realize what war is meaning to British people, what it is meaning to Russian people, what it might mean to Indian people, unless they had friends like BRITAIN to defend EGYPT, and to clear IRAQ and PALESTINE and SYRIA and IRAN of the treacherous, murderous, corrupters of the war-hating innocent!

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*[Please see at the end].

"The Welshman was right; it is in "RUSSIA, look you," that Hitler is getting it. He is getting it in the most appalling form and volume. We are trying here in LONDON to analyse correctly the communiqués which come from the scene of the most tremendous battle in the history of the world. It was in the Napoleonic wars that they coined the phrase in FRANCE "to lie like a bulletin." Napoleon, who killed a million Frenchmen in pursuit of his ambition, was a bigger liar, if a mere artistic one, than the German would-be Napoleon. Now to-day we have received from the German headquarters on the Russian fronts, communiqués, or bulletins, which seem to exceed in scope at any rate, the wildest claim ever put forward by Napoleon's headquarter staff. The Germans are claiming 800,000 Russian prisoners, 2,000,000 Russian dead, 10,000 Russian tanks, 7,000 Russian planes. These are colossal, and it seems incredible figures. The Russian communiqués admit the death of 600,000 Russians, they say they have lost 5,000 tanks, 4,000 planes, and 7,000 guns. Of course the Russians assert that the enemy losses are heavier still, but the figure they give as their own is most illuminating, and it proves how frightful has been the concentrated carnage of the past seven weeks along the eastern front." Nearly three weeks later how much should we add to Mr. Owen's figures—25% ?!

"The Russians indeed are fighting to the death. They, who for twenty years expected the attack of German imperialism across the very plains whence it has come, who sedulously and thoroughly rehearsed the defence of their country that they proposed to make against it, *have now been grimly tested, and have grandly proved themselves equal to everything that they expected.* The Russians have yielded ground but they have maintained their strength intact; they have allowed the Germans to penetrate their rear, but they have cut off the German invaders' own tail. Being encircled, the Russians have defied the enemy, and from being in peril themselves, they have provided new threats to the enemy's own situation. There is no such thing as a solid front; the battle zone is at least 100 miles in depth. In it, and throughout it, two vast armies are fighting, and annihilating each other with unbelievable ferocity."

"Now all this utterly upsets the Nazi theory of total war. The Nazis conceived of total war as being one where the invader destroyed all in his path; the Russians destroy it before the path is made. The German time table did not allow for this. *The German time table*

required that Tokyo, Madrid and Vichy, should be engaged in a struggle with the British Empire by this August, the August that was to repair the errors of last August, when BRITAIN herself should have been invaded—but to-day, just as the tenacity and resources of BRITAIN who in those days boasted (as Mr. Eden reminded us the other day) just one complete and fully equipped division of troops, resisted the projected attack, so to-day the ingenuity and bravery of the Russians scotches the Nazi cobra, it makes TOKYO reconsider and MADRID pause again, it makes the trembling wretched VICHY Government hesitate once more, before it takes the final, fateful, shameful plunge against its former ally".

"All these signs of vacillation on the part of our present enemies are the measure of the increasing confidence on our own part. We here are quite certain that we shall win; *how soon alone depends on forces outside of us still to be mobilised. How soon and mercifully for all we end this total and most bloody war, rests entirely with those who can gather and can supply us with the strength that makes victory early, as well as assured.* To-night then, I address a new appeal to those who have been so good as to hear me thus far. A few months ago we asked you abroad in the free world, to give us all that you could spare or scrape to beat our enemy; to-night we ask you to help us only to end the business as quickly as can be. For that we need a greater and an even fiercer effort than has yet been called forth. All this year it has been said that everything would be well if we here in BRITAIN could but hold on until next year. *Now it is the enemy who hopes to gain that respite—it is the enemy who needs time to recover. A gigantic final blow, now, and he is done!* Everything is called for now. Is there one free man or one free woman in the world who can or dares refuse to give it us?"

This is a graphic picture of the great battle. It makes it easy for us to understand why the whole world waits aghast for the result. It explains why Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt met, and why one of their principal requirements was vast and immediate help from all possible quarters to RUSSIA. The Russians may keep the Germans bogged through the winter, but they may loose the great industrial centres of the UKRAINE and LENINGRAD in doing it. The advantage of greater man-power will be lost unless those great armies can be supplied, and so—fleets of tankers from SAN FRANCISCO to VLADIVSTOCK,

British and Indian troops in IRAN, *and clarion calls in every allied country, in America, in Britain in the colonies and here in India, for intensified effort*—more guns, more ammunitions, more boots, more clothes, more sandbags, more monies, more—more—more !'—lest the great opportunity escape us and years be added to the grisly war.

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*I have just been round to Portsmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Bristol, Swansea, Liverpool and Glasgow. Now since the beginning of this war on women and children and civilians, I have lived myself in London. We had the first fury of the bombing, we had the first fire, and the firelight of London perhaps has done more than any other single thing to arouse the rest of the free world to rise in arms against the abomination of Hitler. We in London also had the limelight. Other cities have had the same horrors since. I sometimes wonder if they have had the same recognition, if they receive the same salute for the same unfailing and unflinching conduct under fire. I think now of Southampton, where the Nazi bombers flew up and down on the single track over the city that they had already marked with their fire bombs. Few people lived out the night who dwelt along that dreadful track. The Nazis cut a swipe through the city. Then there is Plymouth; the most fearful single centre of destruction I have ever seen in my life, and I have seen both British and Spanish cities in their agony. The heart of Plymouth is burned out, it is just one black void. Yet in the evening when the sun shines on the sea and the bay, the boys and the girls come out and they dance on the Hoe, where Drake played bowls before he sailed to beat the Spaniards. There is hardly a soul in Plymouth that has not suffered loss by death or mutilation, yet the young people of Devon danced in the evening on Plymouth Hoe and I watched them. There is the unconquerable spirit of the English people: "Laughter summoned forth from tears."

Then I went on to Wales, and I saw Swansea. It beat the tale of Plymouth. And I saw Liverpool; surely the worst place of all. The Nazi flare fell on the dockland homes there It swept up the great riverside which is one of the great sea runs of Britain at war; it was worse than Plymouth. It wasn't so concentrated, but it was far far wider. When I walked there, there were gangs of men cleaning up the ruins; they left one crumbling wall because it had a pole stuck on it, and from the cracked pole the Union Jack was flying. The dockers of Liverpool. (they are Irish, Welsh, Scottish, and English,) have left aside that ruin; it is a kind of shrine. All these horrors will return, the bombs will fall again on Britain, and the fires once more will light the homes of the people. We know that and we await it, we expect it, we shall bear it with a greater equanimity, because we understand that the Royal Air Force are to-day handing back an equal, and perhaps a fiercer punishment than the savage power that decreed that this dreadful business should ever begin.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

30—8—41 to 5—9—41.

Iran.—The Iranian campaign demonstrates at once the completeness of Anglo-Soviet co-operation, the effectiveness of the Imperial command, as well as British clemency and Nazi treachery. The speed and decision of the Anglo-Soviet action has amazed the world. Within

24 hours British forces were able to take control of the oil-fields of ABADAN, the wireless station of KORRAMASHAHR, the merchantmen of BANDAR-I-SHAPUR and the Iranian navy. Strategically a Russian supply line nearer than VLADIVOSTOK has been secured, and the last leaks in the German blockade closed. British clemency has been shown in minimum bloodshed and damage to Iranian population and cities. Simultaneously, it has also demonstrated Nazi perfidy, for the Nazis' help extended no further than their radio fulminations, and their own attempts to secure their own safety. But the German 'tourists' are not likely to have an easy time,—they may be imprisoned or kept as hostages.

Allied Advance.—After a lightening campaign in which the Russians took PAYI TAK PASS, BANDARSHAH PAHLEVI, MESHED and HAMADAN, the Allied forces effected a junction at SENNA on the 31st. It is likely that for the duration of the war the Russian forces will continue in occupation of Northern IRAN based on TABRIZ, and the British forces on Southern IRAN based on ABADAN and the Persian Gulf.

Martial Law.—Iranian resistance has ceased, and for the sake of safety martial law has been declared at TEHERAN, including a curfew order and press control. The civil population have acclaimed the invaders as friends and supplied them with food, fruit and vegetables. The 'V' symbol for victory has spread even here. To the dismay of the German officials it is scrawled even on the walls of the German legation.

Food Riots.—IRAN having sold its harvest to the Nazi is in the throes of a famine. Food riots have broken out in SHIRAZ, ISPAHAN; YEZD, KERENAN and HAMADAN. Monopolists have secretly sold to the enemy stocks of wheat, tea and sugar, regardless of local needs, and in spite of assurances given that the 60,000 tons of wheat which BRITAIN sold to IRAN between February and May would not be sent out of the country. BRITAIN is doing her best to alleviate the evil. Hundreds of tons of wheat are being imported from IRAQ.

Iranian Treaty in sight.—The Anglo-Iranian treaty is on the anvil but it is not going to be a half-measure. This is not the time to leave the door ajar for mischief. The Allies must be satisfied of the fidelity of IRAN, as well as of its ability to carry out its word. The terms will certainly include the expulsion of enemy subjects, if not their

internment, and the military occupation of the country till times are safe, coupled with the assurance of Iranian integrity and independence, the continued payment of the oil-royalties, continued supplies of food, clothing and other necessities, and the promise of a British loan, with IRAN secured in the sterling *bloc*.

The Battle of Russia.—The German claims of the week, though wild, amount to little—TALLINN, it is true, has been evacuated, but the claim to have cut the LENINGRAD-MOSCOW Railway is denied. The German attempt to cross the Dnieper has been foiled, while in the Central sector General Koniev's magnificent feats have pierced the German second line of defence. ODESSA holds its own.

A Sacrificial Sabotage.—The destruction of the great Dnieper dam is at once an act of sacrificial sabotage and an indication of the dangers ahead. While it denotes RUSSIA's power of sacrifice, it also shows the extent of the damage that the enemy has been able to inflict. The dam is the work of 8 long years, the pride of modern industrialised RUSSIA. Its hydro-electric plant supplies power to large agricultural areas and factories on both sides of the Dnieper. The loss of the iron and grain of the lower UKRAINE, coupled with the loss of the industries round the dam is serious though alternatively it is possible to make it up by accelerated agricultural and industrial production in the KUZBAS BASIN in the Urals. The destruction of the dam ,brings into stern relief Stalin's hard realisim and his determination to sacrifice all to win the war. Such act of sabotage is an act of supreme sacrifice greater even than the burning of Moscow which wrought the destruction of Napoleon.

The enemy is advancing upon LENINGRAD, casting evil eyes on its great industries. It seems that foiled in his attempt to seize territory or pierce the Russian front, he has changed his tactics, and launched his offensive against the Russian industries in order to weaken the Russian war potential.

The Battle of Production.—So the war on the Eastern front is changing from a war of conquest to one of production and supplies. The occupation of IRAN has largely solved the latter difficulty. The task ahead of the Allies is the supply of armaments to RUSSIA. They cannot 'sit back' because RUSSIA is fighting their battle and the R. A. F. is hammering on another side. There is yet the battle of

production—of ever-increasing production, to win. AMERICA has promised an 'avalanche' of help: BRITAIN'S factories are working day and night. 'Production is the key to victory.'

Germany's handicap.—As Sir Hugh-Knatchbull Hugessen, British Ambassador to TURKEY, pointed out to President Inonu on Wednesday last, 5 million out of GERMANY'S 7 million fighting men, or 17 divisions, are now engaged on the Russian front, together with 7,500 tanks and 60 per cent. of their armoured strength. Of them GERMANY has already lost one million men or 15 per cent. The depletion of man-power cannot possibly continue at this rate, and rumours are afloat that at their recent meeting Hitler pressed Mussolini for more military and industrial help.

Secondly, the capture of the UKRAINE will not solve Hitler's oil problems. On the other hand, the feeding of the Ukrainian population will increase his burden.

According to authoritative estimates, German production has suffered from 1,100 British sorties or raids, in which 4,400 tons of bombs have been dropped.

Finnish Discontent.—The Finns are discontented that the whole burden of the war in the northern sector has been thrown upon them and that the German troops are preying upon their slender resources.

Germany sits over a volcano.—But GERMANY'S enemies are not only beyond the frontier but also inside its conquered territories. Sabotage exists everywhere. Mass arrests resorted to in NORWAY to suppress it have failed. Near PARIS a triple guillotine has been set up to enforce the 'New order'. Hundreds of thousands of young Frenchmen, who attempt to cross the border and join the Free French army, are arrested on the Spanish frontier and imprisoned. In POLAND strikes and sabotage are the order of the day. In addition to 180 professors deported from the University of CRACOW, last year, recently 60 professors of the LWOW university have been imprisoned. The peasants of BULGARIA—who constitute 80 per cent. of the population are in revolt. In RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA and GREECE, famine, cholera, typhus, rickets and tuberculosis are as widespread as discontent. But the most harrowing tale of the week comes from HOLLAND, where after gas and electric supplies have been cut off the

people are advised to eat food raw. Speaking of the plight of these people Dr. P. S. Gerbandy paints the following gruesome picture:—

"Practically all my leading political friends are in prison; many university professors are in concentration camps; crooks are in high positions; patriots are executed; corporal punishment and torture are practised as political instruments; thousands of labourers are blackmailed into working in German war factories; trials are held behind closed doors; prisons are overflowing; the axe is at the root of the tree of freedom planted in the NETHERLANDS centuries ago. The whole EUROPE is one big prison. Hitler the devilish gaoler, knows no right, only might."

The Battle of Germany.—During the week GERMANY and its occupied territories were raided from the air both from the East and the West, the R. A. F. attacks being directed upon COLOGNE, MANNHEIM, DUISBURG, FRANKFORT, and ESSEN, BOULOGNE, OSTEND, DUNKIRK and CHERBOURG. The Russian raids were over BERLIN, KONIGSBERG, DANZIG and MEMEL. As a measure of precaution 400,000 German childern of well-to-do parents have been evacuated from western and central GERMANY to CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

The commencement of the third year of the war finds the R. A. F. in a distinctively advantageous position compared with last year. To this several causes have contributed; eighteen months of strategical bombing of GERMANY's industrial and military areas which have definitely weakened the German out-put, the Russian war which has diverted the *Luftwaffe* eastward, the terrific opposition of the Russian Air Force, the enormous growth in production in BRITAIN and AMERICA, the manufacture of new types of machines and bombs and the better training of personnel, which has also numerically doubled in 12 months. The Battle of BRITAIN established last year the R.A.F.'s power of defence, the *Luftwaffe* losing 2,375 machines against a British loss of 375 pilots killed. In the Battle of GERMANY now being waged the British losses, though proportionately higher, are only 5 against 4. This is largely due to technical superiority, which has furnished the Royal Air arm with faster machines (400 miles per hour), and with the power to fly higher (operational ceiling exceeding 35,000 feet) and hit harder than before. As Major Oliver Stewart, the well-known aeronautical writer, has pointed out British air craft speed has gone up by 10%, height, by 40% and fire power by 100%. In the American Boeing, BRITAIN possesses the most formidable type of bomber existent.

Britain's Sea power.—In spite of the initial advantage which the enemy enjoyed in numerical strength in submarine craft, in the possession of bases on the French coast, and the use of air-power to attack shipping, the British navy has continued to maintain its supremacy on the sea, of which the supreme test has been BRITAIN'S ability to keep the sea-communications open and carry on her sea-borne trade. It has been said that naval warfare is 90% monotony and 10% excitement. To the latter category belong the signal successes of the 2nd war year, the Battle of Cape MATAPAN, TARANTO, the LAFOTONS, and the sinking of the *Bismarck*. The remaining 90% has been the Battle of the Atlantic—eternal watch and vigilance, in which the smaller vessels, the destroyers and the corvettes have been constantly out at sea, with but brief intervals for refuelling, and some of the cruisers have done 25 days' cruising in the month, steaming some 102,000 miles in 300 days. In this silent but magnificent work the R. A. F. command has proved a fitting partner, keeping watch over 600,000 square miles of sea, with a record of 256 attacks on U-boats, 710 attacks on enemy naval units, 27,000 sorties while escorting 7,500 convoys, sinking 240,000 tons of enemy supplies, and flying on the whole, some 40 million miles 'equivalent to nearly half the way to the sun'.

SIDE LIGHTS.

FORESTALLED. In the IRAN affair the Germans have suffered another defeat. It has not cost them many men, but it is a notable victory for the Allies. The wisdom of our resolute action in the third week of August is matched by the wisdom of the Shah's government in coming to terms without more ado, and the only sufferers in a dramatic piece of history have been a Persian Admiral and a few men on each side—and the German plans and reputation. The focus of Axis intrigue in the MIDDLE EAST is now under our control; the bloodshed and distress that resulted from the German plots in IRAQ and SYRIA have been avoided in IRAN; the oil and other resources of the country have been rescued from the enemy (IRAN herself could never have refused them to the Germans); an additional and shorter supply line for the Soviet armies has been opened; and the encircling Allied front against Hitler's eastern ambitions is, now that British and Russian troops have joined up in PERSIA, complete from West AFRICA to VLADIVOSTOK.

And once more, anti-government elements in this country may well ask themselves what INDIA would have done, or could now do, but for the protection of the race and government against which they rant and intrigue !

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER. Mr. Churchill's broadcast on August 24th was a noble and vigorous amplification of the famous Eight Points. Critics of the Declaration (I do not mean Axis critics—they have preferred, as usual, mere abuse) were of two kinds—those who thought it did not go far enough and those who feared it went too far. The latter consist chiefly of the Isolationist faction in the U. S. A., which, to judge from the daily press, is still rapidly losing ground with the country. The former must have been considerably comforted by Mr. Churchill's gloss on several points.

One was the vow that neither BRITAIN nor AMERICA had any idea of aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise. The British Commonwealth, of course, took this for granted, but it has unmistakably produced a most favourable effect on opinion in neutral countries, and is helping to swing the great mass of American sentiment behind Mr. Roosevelt when at least part of it might have wavered under the verbal onslaught of their Lindberghs and Wheelers.

The next point to remark is that Mr. Churchill has no illusions about there being no more wars after this one is won. All he and Mr. Roosevelt are concerned with is that the people so wilfully responsible for this one shall not have another chance of running amok ! The Democratic leaders' resolute policy of crushing and disarming the present aggressors must ring sweetly in the ears of half a dozen brutalised nations in EUROPE, besides sounding a clarion call to the Empire and AMERICA.

At the same time humanitarians will welcome the undertaking that, once "the casting out of devils" has been accomplished, the German people themselves will be admitted to the economic privileges adumbrated by the new Charter. There is to be no "squeezing of the orange until the pips squeak". as Bismarck vowed for FRANCE seventy years ago !

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—IS INDIA'S CHARTER TOO. With their usual habit of looking a gift horse in the mouth, Indian oppositionists and non-co-operators have taken the tone of "very pretty ! But does it apply to INDIA ?" *Of course it applies to India*, Those who heard the Premier speak will remember that he specifically stated that the Eight Points applied to all countries—and he strongly emphasised the "all". If non-interventionists in AMERICA, if Mr. Attlee speaking for the

Labour Party, if the lately-suspicious Soviet press, if EGYPT and TURKEY and even IRELAND can express their gratification at shape and substance of this historic announcement, it would be merely foolish for INDIA to cavil and suspect, or stop her ears to the most impressive step in the Allies capture of the initiative on the propaganda front.

THE GREAT FIGHT. Our leading article this week explains with the authority of a famous publicist the hardly imaginable importance of the magnificent Russian resistance to the Hun invaders. We who watch the ferocious intensity of the third German offensive may be sure that they will press this to the utmost limit of their resources, because the hopes of the whole enemy race are bound up with a smashing victory before the arrival of winter. The corresponding depression and lowering of morale which failure must produce in GERMANY has already been indicated by the gloom which neutrals have observed there at the growing realisation of the German casualty-bill. We may be nervous about the peril of LENINGRAD (and the Russian Baltic Fleet), we may anxiously watch the situation in the central sector where a German victory might free strong forces to sweep south to the encirclement of Budenny's brave and stubborn armies in the UKRAINE but we can take fresh heart from recent official announcements that in order to accomplish what they have done and are trying to do, *the Germans have called on fully 80 per cent. of their total resources!* Yet there is no sign of the disintegration of RUSSIA, either military or political, there is no evidence whatever of Quislingism or defeatism; the 'scorched earth' policy and the greatly lengthening lines of German communications are giving Hitler and his Staff the most fearful headache; and instead of having eighteen weeks in which to bring his full plan to fruition, he now has at the outside eight! When Winter advances to the succour of RUSSIA, first in the north and then further south, those 80 per cent. of German effectives may have some difficulty in diverting elsewhere an effort that will have failed, if the R. A. F. and General Wavell, and General Auchinleck have anything to do with it!

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JAPAN THAILAND is still un-outraged. The mailed fist of JAPAN is a little lower in the air. But the pause is probably only a pause. Under the surface tremendous developments are still in progress, and any hopes of 'reconciliation' between the Allied Governments and the Japanese Imperialists can be discarded at once. The plain truth of the matter is that a Japanese disposition to read the weakness of mere words into British and American announcements has had to be corrected. The unanimity and firmness of the Western Powers, and particularly the severity of their joint economic measures have undoubtedly put the brake on the early intentions of the German-inspired aggressionist party in

JAPAN. These people know that BRITAIN is busy elsewhere; they know that AMERICA doesn't *want* to go to war; but they see also that the Russo-British alliance has fortified the Chinese armies against their threatening dissensions; they are now not quite certain that GERMANY is going to win in RUSSIA, but they are *quite* certain (at last) that if they *invite* a Pacific war by grabbing at THAILAND and the BURMA Road, both BRITAIN and AMERICA will atonce accept the challenge, come what may. Hence a reversion to a policy followed by a less rabid but nevertheless ambitious party in their country—the policy of acquiring as much territory and as much economic power as they can, *by all means short of war*. That is why THAILAND is not yet out of the wood altogether—but the important fact remains that much valuable time has been gained by the resolute attitude of the Western Powers, and an opportunity which the jingoes of Nippon thought absolutely ripe a month or so ago may never again occur.

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BOMBING THEORIES. It has been interesting to note lately a change of values in a grim science. It is no longer the number of bombs dropped but the weight of them that seems to count. Hence more and more of our bombers go out with a few enormous bombs, which because of their weight and the great heights at which they are released (amazing accuracy of aim being assured by the new American bomb-sight) have positively terrific penetrative power. If you suggest that a large number of lighter bombs would be more effective over a large area like an industrial city, you would be wrong, for the experts' horrid deductions are that both factory output and civilian morale are more adversely affected by a bomb which will penerate a very deep shelter, or destory the fabric of a factory thousands of feet distant from the point of the impact!

BRITISH and Russian Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
25—8—41. (Monday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
NIGHT :—			
	The ATLANTIC ports from CALAIS to BOULOGNE.	...	Big fires and explosions started.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
25—8—41.	**(Monday.)**—*cont.*		
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour and ammunition dumps at TRIPOLI.	...	Set on fire.
	The fort, power station, railway sidings and enemy encampment at BENGHAZI.	...	...
	The harbour, ships and petrol dumps at BARDIA.	...	Fires started.
	Mechanical transport vehicles at RASUENNA.	3 planes.	...
	SARDINIA.		
	Military objectives at TEMPIO ...	No loss.	2 planes.
	IRAN.		
	Air support to Allied forward troops.	...	...
	Leaflet raid at TEHERAN ...	...	...
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy infantry and aircraft an the aerodromes along the whole battle area.	18 planes.	93 planes.
26—8—41.	**(Tuesday).**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	MORNING :—		
	A convoy off the FRISIAN Islands ...	...	1 ship set ablaze, Another one hit, 1 plane.
	Another convoy off the DUTCH coast.	...	1 ship sunk; 3 other ships damaged.
	Aerodrome and building at ST. OMER.	...	Buildings hit.
	Enemy aerodromes and enemy aircraft on the ground in the CHERBOURG area.	...	Many aircraft on the ground damaged.
	An aerodrome near the BELGIAN Coast.	7 day bombers and 4 day fighters.	Damaged.
	Enemy patrol ships near CALAIS ...	...	1 plane.
	NIGHT :—		
	Industrial quarters in COLOGNE ...	...	...
	The docks at LEHAVRE and BOULOGNE.	3 night	...
	Enemy aerodromes in Northern FRANCE.	bombers.	1 fighter.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
26—8—41. (Tuesday).—*cont.*			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Enemy positions at WOLCHEFIT and GONDAR.	...	...
	Military stores, wireless station and the dock areas at TRIPOLI and BENGHAZI.	...	Fires and explosions started.
	A concentration of enemy mechanical transport near RASUENNA.	...	Many vehicles damaged.
	(By Russian planes.)		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy aircraft and troop positions along the whole battle area.	...	37 planes.
	IRAN.		
	Air support to Russian ground forces	—	...
	(By R. A. F. Planes).		
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	Air fight over the MEDITERRANEAN.	...	3 planes.
	Enemy ships in the central MEDITERRANEAN.	...	1 ship sunk; another hit.
27—8—41. (Wednesday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	MANNHEIM and other industrial targets in Western GERMANY.	...	Damaged.
	The docks at BOULOGNE, OSTEND and DUNKIRK.	No loss.	...
	GREECE.		
	Aerodromes in GREECE ...	No loss.	Hangers damaged.
	CRETE.		
	The Aerodrome at HERAKLION ...	No loss.	Damaged.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour at BENGHAZI ...	...	Many fires started.
	The port and the petrol dump at BARDIA.	...	Set on fire.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
27—8—41.	(Wednesday.)—*cont.*		
	ITALIAN AFRICA—*cont.*		
	Enemy barrack blocks near HOMS ...	...	One building demolished.
	A convoy of four merchant vessels escorted by destroyers in the MEDITERRANEAN.	...	One ship set on fire.
	(By Russian Planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy troops, Infantry and Artillery along the whole war front.	23 planes.	66 planes.
28—8—41.	**(Thursday.)**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Docks, ships, wharves and dockside buildings at ROTTERDAM.	7 bombers and	...
	Offensive sweeps over Northern FRANCE.	5 fighters.	...
	NIGHT :—		
	The industrial parts, important railway yards, the railway station and inland docks at DUISBURG. **Military targets** in western GERMANY. **Docks** at OSTEND ...	9 planes.	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The port of BARDIA ...	...	...
	Offensive patrols over CYRANAICA ...	...	...
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	Two enemy vessels in the central MEDITERRANEAN.	...	Both the ships directly hit
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy mechanised troops, Infantry and Artillery throughout the battle front.	...	29 planes.
	GERMANY.		
	KOENIGSBERG ...	...	...
	BALTIC SEA.		
	German transports in the BALTIC SEA	...	Two transports sunk.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
29—8—41. (Friday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY :—			
	Offensive sweeps over Northern FRANCE, BELGIAN coast and ENGLISH CHANNEL.	... 10-day fighters.	8-day fighters and 2 bombers.
NIGHT :—			
	Industrial districts of FRANKFURT and MANNHEIM.	...	Damaged.
	Docks and railways at LEHAVRE ...	5 planes.	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour, shipping and the Spanish quay at TRIPOLI.	...	Fires everywhere.
	The harbour and a ship at BENGHAZI		Two ships hit and set on fire.
	The Aerodrome at BEKKA	...	Machine-gunned.
	Petrol dumps north of BARDIA.	...	Fires started.
	Enemy fortified positions at DEBARACH.	1 plane.	...
	SICILY.		
	Power-houses at LICATA ...	...	Considerably damaged.
	(By Russian planes). EASTERN FRONT.		
	Infantry, mechanised units and aircraft on the ground along the entire fighting area.	...	...
30—8—41. (Saturday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY :—			
	Offensive operations over the FRENCH and BELGIAN coasts, and the ENGLISH CHANNEL.	...	...
	Enemy shipping in the ENGLISH CHANNEL.	...	2 anti-aircraft ships set on fire.
	Enemy shipping off the coast of NORWAY.	... ...	1 ship hit; 3 planes lost in total.
NIGHT :—			
	The docks at CHERBOURG.	...	...
	Ground defences near the DUCTH coast.	2planes.	...

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
30—8—41.	**(Saturday.)**—*cont.*		
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour and shipping at TRIPOLI	...	Severely damaged.
	Forts, huts and trenches at DEBARACH.	...	...
	A merchant vessel near LAMPEDUSA ISLANDS.	...	Sunk.
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Air combats, Aircraft on the ærodromes and enemy troop positions along the entire front.	16 planes	75 planes.
31—8—41.	**(Sunday.)**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Offensive sweeps over the Northern FRANCH and the ENGLISH CHANNEL.	...	...
	Industrial area in the LILLE area.	...	...
	A German Aerodrome at LANNION	...	Damaged.
	Railway communications in occupied territories.	...	...
		...	...
	Ship building yards at LETRAIT.	...	...
	Military objectives at BREMEN.	2 fighters.	1 fighter.
	NIGHT :—		
	The KRUPPS armament works and other industrial objectives at ESSEN.	...	Damaged.
	The Industrial district of COLOGNE ...	...	...
	The docks at BOULOGNE ...	7 bombers	Set on fire.
	Laying mines in Enemy waters. ...	and 1 fighter.	
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The port and shipping at TRIPOLI ...	...	Fires and explosions started.
	Petrol dumps near BARDIA ...	...	Set on fire.
	RHODES Island.		
	Aerodrome and air craft on the Aerodrome at MARITZA.	...	Many aircraft damaged.
	Aerodrome at CALATO ...	...	Fires and explosions started.

Date.	Targets	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
31—8—41. (Sunday.)—*cont.*			—

(By Russians planes).

EASTERN FRONT.

Air combats, infantry and tanks along the whole battle area.	22 planes.	23 planes.

GERMANY and GERMAN occupied POLAND and BALTIC STATES.

Military and Industrial targets at BERLIN, KONIGSBERG, DANZIG and MEMEL.	1 plane.	Heavy damage every where. Fires and explosions started.

ENEMY Air Raids over BRITAIN, BRITISH Territories and RUSSIA.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R.A.F. and Allied Air Force losses and results of air bombardment.
26—8—41. (Tuesday).			

BRITAIN.

NIGHT :—

Very slight air activity over a few widely separated places in ENGLAND.	1 plane.	...

MEDITERRANEAN.

CYPRUS	... 1 plane.	Slight damage.
MALTA	...3 planes ; Many more damaged.	No damage.

SCILLY ISLES.

SCILLY ISLES	... ...	2 killed and 7 injured.

27—8—41. (Wednesday.)

BRITAIN.

NIGHT :—

A few points along the East coast of ENGLAND.	...	No damage or casualties.

EGYPT.

SUEZ Canal zone	... ...	7 killed ; 30 people injured ; slight damage.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R.A.F. and Allied Air Force losses and results of air bombardment.
28—8—41. (Thursday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	NIGHT :—		
	A few points in Eastern ENGLAND ...	...	...
	RUSSIA.		
	LENINGRAD ...	...	Driven away.
29—8—41. (Friday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	NIGHT :—		
	Two points in the East coast of ENGLAND.	1 plane.	Very little damage.
30—8—41. (Saturday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	One place on the South-East Coast...	...	Very little damage and few casualties.
31—8—41 (Sunday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	NIGHT :—		
	A few widely scattered points over the East and North-East coasts of ENGLAND.	1 plane.	Slight damage and a few casualties.
	EGYPT.		
	ALEXANDRIA ...	...	2 killed and 43 injured.
	SUEZ Canal area ...	...	No casualties ; slight damage.
1—9—41. (Monday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
	NIGHT :—		
	An area in North-East ENGLAND and a few other places in ENGLAND.	2 planes.	Casualties slightly heavy.

HITLER'S FAILURES AND THE INVINCIBILITY LEGEND.

THREE VITAL PLANS THAT WENT WRONG.

INVASION, AIR WAR AND BLOCKADE OF BRITAIN.

CHANGES IN THE ALLIES' POSITION.

by

(*Viscount Samuel in a recent B. B. C. talk*).

Just after our forces had been driven out of Crete, I was discussing the question whether Hitler was infallible with a member of the House of Commons, and he said to me: "After all, we are bound to admit **that Hitler has succeeded up till now in everything he has undertaken.**" And that undoubtedly is a view often held in many parts of the world, and even occasionally in this country.

After that **I made a list of Hitler's failures** during this war, **and found that there were ten of them.** I will give the list, but I do not want people to think that because of all these failures, I am suggesting that the war is already won, or even half won. It is not. It is at its very crisis.

Hitler is still making up for some of these failures, or, he may win fresh successes in other directions that will help to balance them. I do not give the list as a reason for taking things easily, for saying that, after all, the war is going pretty well on the whole, that neither we here nor our friends and allies in America and elsewhere need feel any urgent and desperate need to use every ounce of our strength. That would be fatal.

But, on the other hand, it would also damp down the war effort if the idea got about that, do what we will, the Germans are too strong, that we and our allies having been defeated in Poland, Norway, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Crete and Libya, may expect that it will be the same all through. That is only one half of the picture. **Facts prove that the doctrine that the Nazis are invincible, is quite untrue.**

FIRST FAILURE.

Let us remember that the first failure was the greatest—in their invasion plan of a year ago. After the collapse of France immense preparations were made. Thousands of motor barges and other craft were collected in all the ports of the Continent opposite to Great Britain; immense armies were waiting to embark; vast numbers of planes were concentrated to destroy the British Air Force. It was announced that Field Marshal Goering had come to take personal command of the operations. All over

Germany, the crowds sang "We March Against England".

After the great battle had begun, the German High Command announced at one moment that they had achieved air supremacy over the Channel. Then a thrill went through the whole German nation, crowds gathered round the loudspeakers to hear the first news of the invasion.

NO INVASION.

But there was no invasion. It was not the *Luftwaffe* that won supremacy over the Channel, but the Royal Air Force. Much inferior in numbers, it was superior in the quality of its machines, and above all greatly superior in the quality of its men. It inflicted such enormous losses on the Germans that their confident attempt had to be abandoned, in what may prove to have been one of the decisive battles in the history of the world.

Hitler was utterly defeated. The barges remained in their ports, where hundreds of them were bombed and sunk. It may well be that the attempt will be renewed, as the Prime Minister has warned us. We may be certain that it would be renewed if we relaxed our precautions in the least, but they will not be relaxed.

In the 12 months that have since passed we have accumulated in this island trained armies and a Home Guard of millions of men, supported by great numbers of tanks, batteries of artillery and squadrons of aeroplanes. All this has been made possible by Hitler's first great failure a year ago.

SECOND FAILURE. AIR BOMBARDMENT.

Then he changed his attack to one of air bombardment by night of London and other cities. **He set out to accomplish two objects: to destroy our docks, shipyards, and munition factories, and to break the morale of the British people. He failed in both.**

Some damage to military objectives there has, of course, been, and much devastation in the capital and many of the towns. Forty-two thousand civilians have been killed, and a larger number seriously injured, but the mass of war production goes on, the output is undiminished, the total balance enormously increased.

British morale has not been broken, it has not even been dented. The determination of the nation to fight on—whatever may be the further ordeals we shall have to undergo—not only till Hitler has been brought to a standstill and some kind of a deadlock peace becomes possible, but until complete victory is won, and Hitler is extirpated altogether, that determination is absolute. It is unshaken, and unshakable. In that fact lies Hitler's second great failure.

THIRD FAILURE. BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC.

The third is on the sea. While the German Army has won great and continuous successes, the German Navy has suffered great and continuous defeats. When people speak of Hitler succeeding in all he has undertaken, the fate first of the *Graf Spee* and then of the *Bismarck*, and the

immobilisation of the *Scharnhorst* and the *Gneisenau*, tell a different story.

And as for the attempt to blockade Britain by submarines, by raiders and bombing aircraft, well, it is no doubt much too soon to say that Hitler has lost the Battle of Atlantic, but he certainly has not won it.

An immense total of shipping has been sunk, and we have to go short of many things in this country. But thousands of ships with munitions and supplies that are essential are steadily continuing to sail into our ports. The latest published figures of sinkings, while they still give ground for concern, certainly indicate that if the counter-measures continue to show their present increase in efficiency, we shall not be brought to our knees by the stoppage of sea communications.

Those are the chief of Hitler's failures in the three matters that are vital, where alone the war might be lost—invasion, air destruction, and the control of the sea.

HITLER'S FAILURES—FOUR TO TEN.

SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY.

The other seven, though concerned with things that are important to us and very important, are not vital. After the collapse of France, many of us **had visions of Spain being drawn or cajoled into the war, and great German armies with their batteries of heavy artillery making their way along the Spanish roads and railways to besiege Gibraltar.** Even if the Rock withstood the siege, the use of the harbour might have been denied to our fleet.

That has not happened. It may very well still happen. But no one can suppose that the continuance of Spain's neutrality during the last 12 months has been in accordance with Hitler's desire.

Again, in North Africa, when German intervention succeeded in countering our conquest of Cyrenaica, and brought their motorised forces to the frontier of Egypt, there was a night-mare possibility that they might rush through as in the French and other campaigns. A great part of our own army being engaged in Greece, they might even **sweep up to Alexandria, and attack the main base of the Fleet in the Mediterranean.**

Nothing would have been more welcome to Hitler if he could have done it, **but that, too, has not happened.** The Germans and Italians together have not even succeeded yet in overcoming the gallant little garrison at Tobruk.

FURTHER EAST.

Further East, there was **the episode in Iraq.** When Rashid Ali raised his revolt, and German agents poured into Syria, some writers in the press pointed to this case as proof of the unfailing efficiency of German propaganda and intrigue.

As it came at the same time as the German success in Cyrenaica and the attack on Greece, **they felt that it was one more instance of the perfect planning of Hitler's strategy.**

But now that the British forces are in occupation of the whole of

Iraq and the whole of Syria as well, and **Hitler's unhappy dupes are refugees scattered over Asia**, we have almost forgotten all about it, and have passed on to the next phase. That makes the sixth failure.

RUPTURE WITH RUSSIA.

Let us recall next that **Hitler has stretched his protecting shield over his other ally, Italy**, and succeeded indeed in obtaining for her Albania and Cyrenaica, and placing her in occupation of Greece. But in the rest of the Italian Empire he did nothing. He rendered no aid by air, land or sea to the Italian armies in Somaliland, in Eritrea and in Abyssinia. **He could not prevent those immense territories from falling to the small but very efficient forces of Britain**, the Dominions, India, and the Colonies.

His next failure was **his attempt** by cajolery, or by threats, **to keep Russia docile.** With Ribbentrop's help Hitler cleared the way to begin war. It was hailed as the greatest of diplomatic triumphs. **The events of these weeks have shown how great has been the failure.**

AMERICAN SOLIDARITY.

Next we will deal with the agreement with **Japan**. It was intended above all else **to intimidate the United States, to deter President Roosevelt from giving aid and succour to Britain.** It is plain enough that this was quite a miscalculation. **The United States has not been intimidiated in the slightest degree.** The chief and last was the other line of intimidation in the American continent, **the desperate efforts of German propagandists to influence the South American Republics** so as to stop the joint action of the Pan-American Union. **That too has failed.**

The 21 sister republics of America still stand solidly together against the disturbers of the world's peace Helped by their unremitting support, the President is sending us invaluable aid in vast and ever-increasing volume.

NOT FIGHTING ALONE.

All these failures are there revealed for the world to see that **victory for the Allies is surely on its way.**

It seemed to many people a year ago that solitary Great Britain, supported only by her Dominions, was hopelessly struggling against the whole world in arms. Not so to-day. **The British Commonwealth**, with the alliance of Russia, with the co-operation in the Far East of China, and with the active support and sympathy of all America, North and South, **is fighting now with the proclaimed goodwill of at least two-thirds of the human race of 2,000,000,000 people** who dwell upon this planet.

And in addition there are all the other millions in the conquered countries of Europe that are waiting. From the depths of their misery they stretch out their arms to Britain and her allies. They look to them alone for rescue. They too, and all the world, will share the blessings of the coming victory.

WAR ANNIVERSARY 1941

Balance Sheet—1st week

"RIDING THE STORM"

I.—THE AXIS.

1940.

Hitler breaks out.

(a) *Successes.*

1. Hitler quickly over-runs Poland, but the Allies do not see the danger. Taking advantage of their complacency, Hitler suddenly breaks out. Result—

Norway, Low Countries and France over-run—Britain in grave danger.

2. Italy comes in to share spoils, and Britain evacuates British Somaliland.

3. Russia—neutral, but pro-German. Other neutrals pro-German as they see the influence of power politics.

1941.

Sea Power tells.

(a) *Pitfalls.*

1. Grave danger to Britain replaced by danger to Germany and her occupied countries from British invasion, and her fear of a war on two fronts. The occupied countries, having been looted, are now economic and military burdens to Germany and a source of constant anxiety.

In all Allied countries determination has replaced complacency.

2. Italy has become an occupied country. In Africa she has lost most of Empire and a large part of her army and air force, in the Mediterranean a large part of her navy, and in Albania, against the gallant Greeks, her last vestige of honour. Italy, through the ambitions of Mussolini, has incurred the contempt of the world, and has forfeited the results of years of progress. To-day she stands exposed to the threat of increasing British power in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

3. To-day Germany, hemmed in by British sea-power has thrown her vast military machine against the huge, well-equipped armies of Russia. What was a serious leak in the British blockade may well turn out to be the grave-yard of Hitler, the Nazi party, the flower of the German manhood and the senseless ambitions for which the nation has chosen to fight.

Neutrals have regained faith in an ultimate British victory. Greece and Yugoslavia fought and will rise again. Turkey, constantly menaced, remains true to her pact with Britain. The Republics of South America have dealt with the Nazi threat from their countries.

4. Rumania has joined the Axis camp, giving Germany most of her oil. Germany drawing supplies from neutrals in Balkans.

4. Rumania with a third of her territory lost to her, and her people starved through the export of food to Germany, has now been drawn into the Nazi war. Her oilfields are bombed by Russia and her national wealth has gone.

Through her campaign in the Balkans and the continued opposition from Greece and Yugoslavia, Germany has lost most of her Balkan supplies. The granary of the Balkans has been turned into a battlefield.

5. Blockade of Britain declared following advantages Germany gained from possession of the French ports.

5. The Battle of the Atlantic has been fought and is now being won. Britain's sea routes have never been closed. In the Atlantic Germany *has lost most of her U-Boats*, her finest battleships. What is left of her surface warships have been driven to the shelter of ports.

6. Blitzkrieg tactics have taken the world by surprise. German army seems invincible.

6. The Blitzkrieg has met its match in Russia, where for the first time the Germans have not had the advantage of superior numbers and equipment. Here too, Goebbels' carefully fostered myth of the invincibility of the German soldier has been finally exploded.

7. Germany well ahead in all types of war production.

7. Germany, despite the use of the armament industries of the occupied countries, has reached her peak in production. While British production still climbs to its peak, and is assisted by an increasing stream of deliveries from the U. S. A. and the countries of the Empire; Nazi reserves are being rapidly depleted in the Russo-German war.

8. Hitler's Fifth Column tactics have proved a decisive weapon.

8. The Fifth Column weapon is now blunted, and failed the Nazis badly where they placed great faith in it—in the Ukraine. As

the allied threat to Germany increases, and the occupied countries realise the certainty of an allied victory, this venomous weapon is likely to react against those who have used it so ruthlessly.

(b) *The future.*	(b) *What has transpired.*
1. German nation convinced of success before winter.	1. The Germans are still convinced of success, and their certainty is now "Peace before winter". But it is the hope of despair; no German can say how it can come about.
2. Air power seems to have neutralised Britain's great defence—sea power.	2. Air power has restricted the effect of sea power in narrow waters, but cannot neutralize it. In the oceans, sea power retains its supremacy.
3. Power politics and German Panzer divisions seem invincible.	3. Russia has discounted these beliefs, so sedulously fostered by German propaganda.
But :—	*While* :—
4. Britain maintains a blockade of continent.	4. The blockade continues and tightens as more warships are added to the Royal Navy and aeroplanes to the Coastal Command. In attacking Russia, Hitler was looking for fresh areas to loot, and replenish his dwindling supplies—no longer obtainable from overseas markets.
5. Hitler's peace offer to Britain is spurned.	5. Mr. Churchlll has given Britain's final reply to any peace offers when, on June 22, he said :—"We shall never parley, we shall never negotiate with Hitler or any of his gang."
6. The *Luftwaffe* has not cleared the way to invasion of Britain, and there is no Fifth Column in Britain.	6. The *Luftwaffe* has had no success against Britain, except through indiscriminate bombing at night. Now it is on the defensive, and the air front has moved from Britain to North West France and Germany.N o Fifth Columnist can operate in Britain.
7. Invasion plans postponed until September 16th.	7. Invasion plans have never materialised. The threat may still exist, but more important now is the British threat of an invasion of German occupied territory.

8. Italy has proved a disappointment as the British Navy still controls the Mediterranean and British forces are intact in Egypt.

8. Italy has proved a burden to Germany as she was to the Allies in the Great war. Empire troops now occupy Italian Somaliland, Abyssinia, Eritrea, and Syria.

(c) *General Situation*

Generally Germany planned a short war, and her plans have been successful except in the case of Britain. Nevertheless, the Axis has all the advantages, and it should be possible to overrun Britain by sheer weight of numbers and machines.

(c) *General Situation.*

German short-term plans have failed. Britain has held out while arming herself. Italy has failed in the Mediterranean and Middle East. The Germans too, have failed in their drive to Suez. Now their armies are struggling on the Russian Front, and they face what they dread most of all—the British blockade and a major war on two fronts.

II.—BRITAIN.

(a) *Britain alone.*

1. No European allies, and Channel ports occupied.

2. B. E. F. has escaped but without arms. Nation only now aware of its imminent danger and only a quarter armed.

3. Continent blockaded, but naval forces seriously deficient—Axis blockading Britain.

(a) *Union is strength.*

1. Allied accessions-Free France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, Russia, China—all are now united in the fight for freedom. The occupation of the Channel Ports has brought about the Battle of the Atlantic, which Germany is now starting to lose.

2. Britain has held out. The danger remains, but she will soon be fully armed. The danger which was serious in 1940, Britain can take in her stride in 1941, and still despatch troops to other theatres of war.

3. The blockade of the Continent is still maintained, and is now tighter than ever. Its effects in Germany are becoming daily more apparent. The Axis has never blockaded Britain; it has only sunk a portion of the goods coming to Britain. The fighting efficiency of the nation is increasing every day.

4. Invasion expected daily, but R. A. F. have so far broken up all concentrations of barges.	4. Invasion has never materialised as, through the constant watch of the R. A. F., the enemy has never been able to complete his preparations.
5. R. A. F. has established its superiority over the *Luftwaffe* in quality of men and machines, but is woefully outnumbered in both.	5. The R. A. F.'s superiority over the *Luftwaffe* has been steadily maintained. Now the discrepancy in strength is being rapidly made up, and Germany herself is being subjected to sustained bombing, heavier than anything of which the *Luftwaffe* have been capable over England. The initiative, in fact, is now with the R. A. F.
6. America willing to help, but not organised for war production.	6. America is now committed to all help to Britain short of war, while President Roosevelt and other leaders have stated their certainty of a British victory. Details of the active help received, are 50 destroyers, President Roosevelt's election, the Atlantic Patrol, and the despatch of troops to Iceland. The great fear of the German nation is now the increasing material support which America is sending to Britain, and the possibility that America herself will enter the war. American industry is now organised for war production.
(b) *The future.*	(b) *What has transpired.*
1. If Britain can hold out till the Autumn, Hitler's great chance will have gone.	1. Hitler's great chance has gone. He must now face a long war.
2. People of Britain united as never before, and determined to resist to the end.	2. The people of Britain and of the Empire are united in one great determined effort to kill Nazism and restore freedom to the world. London, always the economic centre of the world is now the centre of the world-wide fight for freedom.
3. Entire nation inspired by the heroic exploits of the R. A. F.	3. These exploits now inspire all the free peoples of the world. The R. A. F. is fighting in many theatres of war, and wherever it fights its quality in men and material tells. This has been particularly the case in operations in Africa.

4. The Empire rapidly mobilizing.

4. The Empire is still mobilizing, and will be fully mobilised by the Spring of 1942.

5. Britain still controls the seas, particularly the Mediterranean.

5. British control of the seas has only been seriously disputed in the Atlantic. There has never been any doubt that, despite all the enemy's efforts, this control is supreme.

6. Egypt held, and the Italians preparing a multiple offensive in Africa. Loss of British Somaliland regarded as temporary.

6. The British offensive in Africa took the Italians by surprise. Despite their inferiority in numbers of one to three, the British forces have overrun Eritrea, Abyssinia, and regained British Somaliland. They have the initiative on the Egyptian frontier. By British action in Syria and the rapid disposal of the revolt in Iraq, the security of India and the Middle East was assured, while Britain's boundaries now adjoin those of her ally Turkey. The British navy is in control throughout the Mediterranean, despite the Italian navy and the Axis occupation of the Baltic and Crete.

(c) *General Situation.*

Judged by German successes in the Low Countries and France, the outlook for Britain seemed bleak. The Nation, however, was confident of its ability to hold out and already the effects of sea power were beginning to hinder Axis plans.

(c) *General Situation.*

There are critical days ahead in Russia, and the vast Nazi war machine, although now suffering continual blows, is still intact. There will be no peace in Europe until this machine has been destroyed. But British sea power imprisons Hitler in Europe, while the R. A. F. bombard German towns and industries. Britain still has no place for complacency, but armed as she is to-day, and with Allies fighting in the cause of Freedom, the outlook is no longer bleak; **a degree of optimism is even justified.**

EFFECT OF R. A. F. RAIDS ON GERMAN NERVES
PRESSURE ON TRANSPORT SYSTEM
DISPLAYS IN SHOP WINDOWS—LITTLE INSIDE THE SHOPS

By

The Times Special Correspondent on the German Frontier :—

THE State of mind which prevails throughout Germany in consequence of the intensified R. A. F. raids is vividly depicted by neutral eye-witnesscs from Berlin, from the Rhineland and from German seaports. They all agree that physical destruction—though this is frightful, particularly since the newest high-power bombs began to be used—is not the most dreaded effect of the raids. What is feared most is the nervous tension due to incessant interruption of the night's rest from the moment when the alarm sounds even when no bombs are dropped ; the long confinement of civilians half dressed in uncomfortable draughty cellars ; the deafening noise of anti-aircraft guns, the screeching of bombs, crashing of buildings and the cries of wounded and hysterical women. **Finally, there is the fear of terrible bodily injuries inflicted by the great air pressure caused by the bursting of high-power bombs which crush in windows and walls, carry off roofs and literally pulp the lungs.** Against these no air raid precautions can ensure safety.

The campaign on the eastern front has made exacting demands on the transport system throughout the Reich. Travellers complain that trains are so over-crowded that passengers often have to stand in the corridors for hours at a time, while registered baggage frequently does not arrive at its destination for a week after its owner. Congestion has been increased by the imperative need for economy in petrol, which has reduced civilian traffic on the roads to a minium, and has driven many more to use the railways.

The decrease in the reserves of general commodities is noticeable even in railway dining cars, where, for instance, a number of popular alcoholic drinks are no longer served. Smokers are restricted to one cigar or five cigarettes a day. There are alluring displays in all shop windows, but closer inquiry reveals that most of the exhibits are dummies ; opinion is divided on the question whether it is judicious thus constantly to whet the public appetite without being able to satisfy it.

A dark shadow has been cast on families all over the Reich by **the appalling toll of death taken by the eastern campaign.** Crowded columns of death notices in the newspapers represent only a fraction of the total number killed, while the fact that official casualty lists are not being published intensifies the uncertainty and anxiety of the public. **Obituary notices frequently show that**

certain families have lost all their males, while others are contracting hurried war marriages after only the slightest acquaintance, openly admitting that their purpose is to keep the family name alive. In the cities women noticeably outnumber men.

Regarding the future a certain fatalistic stoicism is developing. The entry of the United States into the war, for instance, is calmly expected in the autumn.

Nevertheless, the fundamental conviction still persists that Germany will somehow finally emerge victorious, and that the better age promised after victory will far outweigh all present hardships.

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED.

A Commentary on Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East.

For the period—August 18—24, 1941.

SYRIA AND IRAQ—SOUR NAZI GRAPES.

"Considerable disquiet is felt in Syria............Nobody in Syria can really believe British promises to mean anything else but a splendid business opportunity for Britain's friends, the Jews." (*German news in Persian and Arabic, Aug., 19*).

Opinion in Syria has been openly expressed, and not at all in terms that the Nazis like to hear. Jamil Mardan Bey, a former leader of the Syrian Nationalist Bloc, said on Aug. 18 that "the main idea of the new Cabinet must be to strive for one end, namely to further Britain's gigantic war effort and expedite final victory." Similarly Seki Bey Khativ of the Shahbandariste Party appreciated "Britain's act in paving the way for the country's independence," and spoke of assisting "the Allied war effort by loyally co-operating with the new French leaders.'

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"The clashes between the Syrian population and the British troops of occupation are continuously increasing." (*German news in Persian and Arabic, Aug., 22*).

Relations between the Syrians and the British and Indian troops are particularly friendly. The Indian troops in Hassetche, for instance, have been distributing free to the needy, large quantities of flour, sugar, coffee, tinned food and other necessaries, imported from considerable distances.

"Prices are rising in Syria and have caused a crisis in supplies." (*German news in English, Aug., 23*).

On August 22 it was announced that 5,000 tons of wheat are being sent into Syria, of which 1,000 tons have already arrived. Four thousand tons of rice and 1,000 tons of sugar are also being supplied to the Syrians. The currency of Syria has been stabilised (Aug. 21) in terms of the Palestine pound and ultimately in sterling values.

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"The Iraqi nationalists who have been compelled to leave their country as the result of British tyranny, state that the British are torturing the Indian soldiers in Iraq." (*German news in Hindustani, Persian and Arabic, Aug., 23*).

This fantastic falsehood is clearly exposed by its source—the defeated Iraqi Quislings of whom *Al Iraq* **asked on July 4 : "Which of their crimes do they want us to overlook ? Is it the crime whereby they plunged into the war the gallant army it had taken us so many long years to form and develop ? Or the crime whereby they made the world look down on us as a people of bad faith who violate their pledged world and treacherously betray their friend ?"**

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THE TRUTH MEANS DEATH.

"I believe that even in times of war one must not forget the tradition of news agency work, to report the truth and nothing but the truth." (*German talk in English, Aug., 19*).

Dr. Goebbels, however, has decided that truth is Germany's mortal enemy. He wrote recently in *Das Reich* **"We introduce the death penalty for listening to the B. B. C., and those who despite all warnings continue to do so deserve beheading."**

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COOING LIKE DOVES.

There is a voice which the Nazis assume from time to time for the purposes of the now notorious "peace offensives". Here are some examples :

"Germany never wants to subjugate other countries". (*German broadcast, 23rd July 1940*).

ROARING LIKE TIGERS.

Here is another of the Nazi voices—the blood-thirsty roar ;

"Women will look in vain for their children, wives will see the charred bodies of their husbands, mothers will weep over the homesteads lost and people will cry for food." (*German broadcast, 13th August 1940*).

"The principles of National Socialists also require them to attain their political demands through non-violence." (*German broadcast, 6th August 1940*).

"How often have I made peaceful gestures? Immediately after I came to power I declared that I did not feel inclined to rearm." (*Hitler's speech to Berlin armament workers—broadcast, 10th December 1940*).

"The noise made by the propellers of the German dive-bombers is so hideous that it upsets the mental and moral equilibrium of Britons." (*German Broadcast, 23rd Aug., 1940*).

"The Boston radio is right so far as it says that Germany's aim is to exterminate her enemies." (*German broadcast, 13th August., 1940*).

Such protestations are as much a part of the cynical Nazi technique as are the threats that alternate with empty promises. Hitler remains what Churchill has called him, "the repository and embodiment of soul-destroying hatred."

RIDING THE STORM.

Nazi Expectations Disappointed.

"See how far we have travelled" said Mr. Churchill last January—and we have travelled further since then along the hard road to victory.

Milestones along this road are the grave-stones of Nazi hopes, boasts and expectations.

Bremen Radio in Flemish on May 17, 1940 prophesied victory over England in a few months. **It has not happened.**

The N. B. B. S. (Fake Nazi station for Britain) said on July 23, 1940 that Hitler expected the campaign against Britain to be over by September. **It has not happened.**

Nazi-controlled Radio Kalundberg, in Danish on the following day, gave August 15, 1940 as the date for the overthrow of Britain. **It has not happened.**

Konigsberg Radio said in Swedish on Aug. 14, 1940 that London would capitulate on September 17. **It has not happened.**

Rome Radio prophesied in English on Aug. 18, 1940 the total defeat of Britain is a matter of days. **It has not happened.**

Bremen Radio in English on Sept. 9, 1940, said that "in a few weeks the conflagration would be ended". **It has not happened.**

In November, 1940 Dr. Goebbels said to Scandinavian correspondents in Berlin: "'In half a year I will talk to you again, and you will see that my prophecy of victory will have been correct.' **It has not happened.**

In March 1941 Dr. Goebbels said to Spanish correspondents in Berlin: "I affirm again that before the year is over Germany will win the war". **It has not happened and it will not happen.**

Here are some further Nazi declarations to which events have given the lie.

Invasion of Britain—

"The German artillery will smash everything to bits, London will become a heap of ruins and the poor wretches waiting for the Nazis will never see them. The remnants of the streets of London will remain quiet for ever." (*German talk in English, July 17, 1940*).

"British military authorities have realised that they are unable to check German invasion."—(*German News in Arabic, August 7, 1940*).

The Luftwaffe and the R. A. F.—

"If London or any other big English city attempts to defend itself, its destruction would be a matter of a few hours or minutes."—(*German broadcast to Portugal, July 1940*).

"During the air raids of the last three days British ports and aerodromes have been destroyed, and now Britain has no base from which she could launch any attack."—(*German news in English, August 15, 1940*).

"Every German child knows that not a single enemy plane can reach Germany." (*German news in Hindustani, September 22, 1940*).

Blockade and Starvation—

"Britain's food stocks will last only a couple of week." (*German broadcast, July 19, 1940*).

"Britain has been completely blockaded. She has now only two alternatives—either starvation or collapse." (*German news in Arabic, August 6, 1940*).

"In future there will be only one blockade, a blockade of Britain by Germany." (*German talk in English, August 22, 1940*).

Sea Power—

"The Sinking and destroying of the whole of British shipping will become a matter of two months." (*German talk in English, August 7, 1940*).

"The British fleet has suffered such heavy damage it is considered wise not to use it any more". (*Italian news in English, August 15, 1940*).

Money for the war.—

"British economy is on the verge of collapse". (*German broadcast, August 10, 1940*).

"Great Britain is at the end of her financial resources". (*German talk in English, December 5, 1940*).

The Free French.—

"The number of Frenchmen who left their country and joined de Gaulle's party in order to continue the struggle against Germany on foreign soil can be counted on the fingers of one hand" (*German news in English, August 6, 1940*.

American Aid.—

"Even if the British Government ensures that purchases are made in America, the German forces will ensure that they shall not be delivered". (*German talk in English, December 5, 1940*).

"These American aircraft are inferior both to the German and British. They can play no part in Britain's military defences". (*German talk in English, December 5, 1940*).

Axis in Africa.—

"An attack on England will take place in the near future, and later, in September, the war will spread to Africa. If all proceeds according to plan, by the end of the year two continents will have been added to the German Reich and the Italian Empire". (*German broadcast to Denmark, July 1940*.

So now we know!!

COSMOPOLITANA.

1. "The Red Army is hurting the Nazi machine badly, perhaps vitally."
(N. B. C. commentator Martin Agronsky, broadcasting from Ankara, August 9.)

2. "Berlin has slaughtered the Red Army with an adding machine."
(New York paper " P. M." , August 11.)

3. "The great reserves of energy, resource, intelligence and, above all, sentiments of three-fourths of the globe are against you."
(Dorothy Thompson, broadcasting from America to Germans in their own language, reported August 9.)

4. "The Road to Victory must be blazed through the air."
(Mr. Power, Canadian Air Minister, Montreal, Aug. 20.)

5. "The tunnel may be dark and long but at the end there is light."
(Mr. Churchill. Aug. 24.)

6. "It would be untrue and ungracious to suggest that India does not benefit from the titanic struggle which Britain is now waging at home and abroad".
(Mr. N. R. Sarkar, interviewed in Calcutta, Aug. 25).

7. "We have a rendezvous together—over Berlin".
(Sir Charles Portal, Chief of British Air Staff, replying to greetings from Soviet airmen, Aug. 22).

8. "We need no programme but a programme to win the war".
(H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala, at a Sikh banquet in Simla, Aug. 20, 1940).

9. "The war is not merely a great struggle to overthrow evil things but something from which positive good things must emerge."
(Mr. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, at Canberra August 19.)

10. "New Zealand will stand shoulder to shoulder with the United Kingdom, whatever may come, to the end, and that end will be victory".
(Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, New Zealand Prime Minister, broadcasting from London, Aug. 15.)

11. "It is above all the English who have borne the brunt of the battle. In hard times Britain has stood erect. She has fought through defeats and catastrophies without losing courage. No era in England's brilliant history can be compared with this demonstration of moral and military strength. The oppressed people will with rejoicing build a new Europe. Free peoples' Europe is a Europe under British leadership".
(" Goetesborgs Handles-och-Sjoefartstidning", chief paper of western Sweden, quoted—26th July, 1941.)

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941— **LECTURE LX**—(*Batch 3*).

September...	6, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	7, Sunday ...	Alangudi ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rasiamangalam ...	6.30 p. m.
	8, Monday ...	College (A) English ...	10.15 a. m.
		Tiruvappur ...	5.30 p. m.
		Kulipirai ...	6.00 p. m.
		Sevalur ...	6.30 p. m.
	9, Tuesday ...	Kottaikkadu ...	6.00 p. m.
		Karambakkudi ...	6.30 p. m.
	10, Wednesday	C. S. M. High School ...	10.00 a. m.
		College (B) Tamil ...	10.15 a. m.
		Rani's High School ...	10.15 a. m.
		Ramachandrapuram ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rayavaram ...	6.30 p. m.
	11, Thursday ...	Annavasal ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilakkurichi ...	6.30 p. m.
	12, Friday ...	Valramanikkam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Yembal ...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE LXI—(*Batch 4*).

13, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
14, Sunday ...	Muslim Association, Pudukkottai.	5.30 p m.
	Nirpalani ...	6.00 p m.
	Avoor ...	6.30 p. m.
15, Monday ...	Andakkulam ...	6.00 p. m.
	Killanur ...	6.30 p. m.
16, Tuesday ...	Karayur ...	6.00 p. m.
	Idayathur ...	6.30 p. m.
17, Wednesday	Semmattividuthi ...	6.00 p. m.
	Malayur ...	6.30 p. m.
18, Thursday ...	Narthamalai ...	6.00 p. m.
	Uppiliakkudi ...	6.30 p. m.
19, Friday ...	Puduppatti (Ponnamaravathi).	6.00 p. m.
	Vendampatti ...	6.30 p. m.

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Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai, 1,000—6-9-41.